

The Daily Indiana State Sentinel.

WILLIAM J. BROWN AND O. R. TORBET, Editors.]

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

[AUSTIN H. BROWN & CO., Proprietors.

VOLUME IV.

The Daily State Sentinel.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
AUSTIN H. BROWN & CO.

OFFICE IN THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS,
No. 32½ West Washington Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—
Ten Cents per week, payable at the Carrier, or Five
Dollars a year, in advance, to yearly and mail sub-
scribers.

THE WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL
is issued every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year; three
copies for \$5; five copies for \$8; eight copies for
\$12 50; no copies for \$15 00.

BUSINESS CARDS.

B. S. GOODRICH, (SUCCESSOR TO LANGS-
DALL & LAMPTON), Wholesale and Retail GROCERIES,
and PROVISION STORE, No. 26 East Washington
street, opposite the Wright House, Indianapolis,
now on hand a general assortment of Family Groceries.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange.

BROWNING & MAYER.—GEORGE T.
BROWNING, late of Cincinnati—CHARLES
MAYER—Wholesale Grocery and Commission Mer-
chants, north side of Washington street, one square
east of State House, Indianapolis.

W. H. BURFORD, JR.,
DRALER IN FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.
No. 38 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,
nearly opposite the Palmer House, Indianapolis,
respectfully inform their customers of Indianapolis and
visitors, that they have a large stock of Family Gro-
ceries, Fruits, &c., which we warrant to be as good as
any to be found in the city, and the choice of
the most judicious selection of public patronage,
will make every endeavor to meet the wants of
their customers, and give them satisfaction. Call and
see.

The highest price given for all kinds of country
produce, either in cash or groceries at each price.
spnd-dff

REMOVAL.—GEORGE D. WINCHELL,
Manufacturer of JAPAN WOOD, WOOD,
Water Colors, Tints, Waxes, &c., having removed
from the old stand, corner Walnut and Pearl, to the
N. W. CORNER RACE AND COLUMBIA (on Second
street), and having largely increased facilities for man-
ufacturing, is now prepared to furnish dealers, on liberal
terms.

Tins, Stove Dusters; and others will find it greatly
to their interest to purchase their Stock direct from the
manufactory.

I have also recently made such arrangements with the manufacturers of TINNER'S MACHINES AND
TOOLS, as to be constantly supplied; among which
will be found some newly-invented interesting ma-
chines, which may be used for any purpose. All of
which will be sold at manufacturer's prices.

GEO. D. WINCHELL,
N. W. Corner Race and Columbia St.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED
will inform the Country Merchants and the
public in general, that they have removed their entire stock
of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., half a square further east
on Washington street, in David Williams' Building,
next door to Blithy & Holland.

C. C. ELLIOTT & BRO.

SURGEON DENTIST. OLIVER B. TORBET,
DUMONT & TORBET,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WILL practice in the several Courts of this
State, and in the District and Circuit Courts of the
United States.

Business entrusted to them will receive their prompt
attention.

Office in the State Bank Building;
May 24th, 1854.

**LAW NOTICE.—JONATHAN A. LIS-
TON,** Attorney at Law, Office on Meridian street
over the Post Office.

Sept 20

**H. A. FLETCHER—DEALER IN STA-
TUE, FAIRY GEMS, HATS, Caps, Notions,
Carrots, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware,
Satin Leather, &c., &c.** My assortment is full and com-
plete, and will be sold low for cash. Store one door
of Tremont Hall.

Sept 17

C. C. ELLIOTT & BRO.—SUCCESSORS
to H. A. FLETCHER, to continue and retain residents
in STOVE, DRY GOODS, SALES, GROCERIES, and
LIQUORS, No. 76, East Washington st., Indianapolis.

Sept 19

**J. K. SHARPE, DEALER IN LEATHER,
J. OIL, AND SHOE FINDINGS,** west of the Court
House, Indianapolis. Also, Carrier's Tools, Patent
Leather, Morocco, Shoe Thread, Boot Web, &c.

**JACOB, LINDEY, IMPORTER, AND
Wholesaler and Retail Dealer in Glassware, Glass-
ware, French China Table Cutlery, Waiters, Caskets,
Solar Lamps, Britannia Ware, &c., &c., Indianapolis,
Indiana.**

Sept 22

**EATHER, OIL AND SHOE FIND-
INGS.—Our stock of Leather, Oil and Shoe Find-
ings, will be sold very low for cash. Having been
brought under very favorable circumstances, during
the pressure of the times.**

J. K. SHARPE & CO.

**DELAINES.—20 CASFS PRINTED DE-
LAINES, 5 cases Plain, 5 cases Persian.** Delaines, received this day, and for sale by

JAMES LOW & CO.,
419 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Sept 17

NEW CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
AT HORNS CARPET ROOM.—The attention
of Housekeepers and others is invited to my new Stock

CARPETING. Embracing the new and leading styles in Tapestry, In-
grain, and Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Low priced cotton, wool and hemp Carpets, Rugs, Rock-
ing-chairs, &c., &c. in every style and quality. Come
and compare, the price can't be beat. Carpet and
made to order.

H. J. HORN.

10 West Washington-st.

Sept 13

W. H. TALBOTT & CO.

**DELAINES.—20 CASFS PRINTED DE-
LAINES, 5 cases Plain, 5 cases Persian.** Delaines, received this day, and for sale by

JAMES LOW & CO.

419 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Sept 17

**CASSIMERE.—15 CASE BLACK CAS-
SIMERE, 15 cases Black Doveshell, 500 pieces fancy**

Cassimere on hand and for sale by

JAMES LOW & CO.

419 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Sept 24

GYMNASIUM.—THE GYMNASIUM

will be open from 6 o'clock P. M., to 10 o'clock P. M., until further notice.

The Fencing Class will commence on Wednesday, October 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M. Those gentlemen who
have not yet secured their course can now have an opportunity
of doing so, and those who wish to commence will
please leave their names with Mr. Swanson, Secretary
of the Club.

Sept 20

TOILET AND IMPERIAL QUILTS.—
10 cases, colored and white English quilts directly
imported by

JAMES LOW & CO.

419 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Sept 17

ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY, 4

Vol. 1, bound in cloth, price only \$2.50;

WEBS & STEWART'S.

THE CHURCH PSALMIST—USED BY

The New School Presbyterians. As we have a sufficient
supply of this work, we will sell it at cost
which is 40 cents per copy.

WEBS & CHAMBERLAIN,

33 doz. out of Capitol House.

DAMASK CURTAIN GOODS.—5

cases this day received by direct importation by

JAMES LOW & CO.

419 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Sept 25

GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS.—OVER

2000 doz. of Silver new style Fox, Fox and

Claw, many other kinds in the city. Prices under my listing

of the kind and quality to be had this side of New York

W. H. TALBOTT & CO.

Sept 26

SATINETS.—10 CASES SUPER BLACK

Satinets, 5 cases Grey Mixed Satinet, 10 cases

Colored Satinet, 10 cases Black Satinet, 5 cases Fancy

Colored Satinet, received this day by

JAMES LOW & CO.

419 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Sept 27

FLAXSEED WANTED.—WE WILL

pay the highest market price for any quantity of

good clean Flaxseed, delivered at the Dry Goods

Warehouse, & M. C. O. Mill on Central Ca-

raight, Young & Co.

Sept 28

BROOKE SHAWLS.—NEW DESIGNS

and elegant colorings in Brooch, Ray and Square

Bronze. A large assortment of

our

SINKING FUND.

The following pieces, parcels,

or lots of land, or so much of each as may be nec-
essary, will be sold on Saturday, the ninth day of December,

between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., and

five o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in the

City of Indianapolis, Indiana, for the sum of \$10,000,

or so much more or less as the bids may be.

The bids being equal to the amount charged,

the same having been mortgaged to the State of Indiana,

to secure loans from the Sinking Fund, and forfeited

by non-payment of the interest due thereon, to wit:

Effie County.

The east 40 feet of lot No. 15, in the town of Fort

Wayne, containing 100 acres, or so much of the same as

as the h. d. of the s. e. g. of sec. 26, t. 15 n., r. 2 w.,

containing 100 acres, or so much of the same as the h. d. of

the s. e. g. of sec. 5, t. 15 n., r. 2 w.; mortgaged by James

Harris, forfeited and sold on credit to Lewis

Wright, to secure loans from the Sinking Fund.

The east 40 feet of lot No. 15, in the town of Fort

Wayne, containing 100 acres, or so much of the same as

the h. d. of the s. e. g. of sec. 26, t. 15 n., r. 2 w.,

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DAILY NEWS.

WM. J. BROWN AND O. H. TORBERT, Editors.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1854.

The Temperance Element—the effect upon the late election.

We are not disposed to yield our assent to the conclusion that a fair decision of the people of Indiana was had upon the merits of the Nebraska bill at the late election. It is a fact, that our Congress had taken action upon that bill, and ere it became an issue before the people, elements were at work in our State, combined against the Democratic party, for the purpose of defeating its candidates and wresting from it the reins of administration. One of the most formidable was the temperance element. It was brought into action at an early period, and so controlled by a class of leading politicians, that it might, as it did, operate effectually. By thousands, the temperance question was regarded as the most important question of the times. They had made up their minds to throw their influence in behalf of a prohibitory law, at any hazard, and having resolved to do it, they adhered to their determination notwithstanding the subsequent development of chicanery and intrigue, by the so-called "People's Convention." Long before the organization of Democratic State, Congressional and county tickets, the agitation of the temperance question commenced. It had a fair start ahead of any other question, and the advantage gained was well improved and used by interested partisans. Appeals were made to the public sense of the "moral and social evil" of intemperance, and the public mind deeply imbued with what might be called a temperance sentiment. In accounting for the wide spread impression which the so styled "reform" made upon the public mind, we may reasonably attribute much of the interest felt in securing the enactment of a prohibitory law by the next General Assembly, to the ineffectiveness of the one passed last winter, which, under the decision of the Supreme Court, was rendered inoperative—at least that provision placing the power of licensing persons to sell liquors under the control of the people. That law was not unpopular, but was regarded with great favor not only by the most ardent advocates of prohibition, but by nearly everybody who recognized the right of the majority to decide the question.

Both the friends and opponent of prohibition had a fair field and an open fight in the respective townships. But it was practically annulled by the Supreme Court, and the license system restored, though in a form much more stringent in its regulations than any previous law. It seems that the enactment of a law, and its overthrow by other than the legislative power, convinced the people of the necessity of another law not liable to the objection which had destroyed the force of the one enacted. It became a question of State policy—that which it had not been before. It became an impious question—should we prohibit throughout the State, unconditionally, or establish a license system, or have no legislation at all? Under this state of things, the efforts of temperance men, which heretofore have been confined to their own townships and counties, were directed in behalf of prohibition throughout the State; and for the passage of a general law. Before, temperance organizations and temperance advocates were content with the decision of their respective communities, for they were not specially interested in the decision of counties of which they were not citizens, but left each to regulate its own affairs. There was not, either, any opportunity for interference in political struggles, as the question was simply license or no license.

No sooner had the law been abrogated than a combined and well-organized effort was commenced to carry the State in favor of a general prohibitory law. In this emergency, appreciating as we did the importance of the influence which this question would have upon our elections, we suggested that a direct vote be taken upon the question—as the only remedy, for an evil which we regarded and do now regard as one of the most detrimental to the best interests of society, namely—the evil of associating a moral and social question as an element in political struggle. We knew that political parties of all classes would find difficulty in disposing of it, or if they embraced it, would find it a serious matter to conform their platforms to the various opinions and creeds of men upon a subject like that—and that it would become a cat's paw in the hands of wily politicians misused and abused—a source of dissension and unkindness—and be the means of prejudicing the Democratic party which seeks to avoid all issues that are not strictly political. Its refusal to incorporate the doctrines of the Maine law in its creed—which contained features which were regarded by it, as unconstitutional and oppressive, was made the pretext for denunciation and slander.

During the year in which it has held the reins of the Government, it has proven its devotion to the political, social, moral, educational and the general welfare of the State, by fostering and building up all the various interests thereof, yet it was unjustly and wickedly snuffed.

(y) The *Crawfordsville Journal* says that on last Tuesday night the Northern passenger train, on the N. A. and St. Railroad, ran over an Irishman, and injured him so severely that he died in a few hours. He was probably intoxicated. The accident occurred on a bridge.

(z) The *N. A. Ledger* learns that "at the expiration of the next session of Congress, the Hon. C. L. Dunham will remove to that city and enter upon the practice of the law. We congratulate our city upon the prospective accession of so distinguished a citizen."

(A) The Governor of North Carolina has a salary of \$2000. It is proposed to raise it to \$2500 of small salaries.

"A man has to resort to his private means to sustain his public position; and if he be a poor man, he cannot afford to be Governor."

The Abolition Doctor.

The Lawrenceburg Register says that the amount of deposits in the "People's Bank," of which Peter R. Manchester was proprietor, has upwards of \$70,000—much of it the hard earnings of labor. The assets fall short of \$7000. The Register gives a lengthy account of the arrests of the abounding bankers, as he passed through Lawrenceburg on Sunday last. He was compelled to fork over \$2,000 stock in the Hillsborough and Cincinnati R. R. Company, to secure some \$7000 deposited by Messrs. Bell and Crest.

As to his whereabouts and destination the Register says:

He left the city in a different direction from Lexington, and the last we heard of him, he was winding his way through Ohio—he was next recognized at Lebanon, alone, disguised with a soft white hat, the rim turned down, and over all his good clothes, an old cloak thrown. He boarded the cars, and at Columbus, was hotly pursued by the police, who got wind of his arrival just five minutes too late, for the nabob banker was again, with lightning speed, making the distance at great as possible between himself and his widow and orphan creditors. It is supposed he will ship from Quebec for England, or taking a Southern direction, linger along the seaboard until finally disgusted with the barbarian usage of the common people, fix his habitation in the Okfuscoke Swamps of Georgia.

(C) The Macon, Georgia Telegraph, remarking upon the late elections, indulges in some comments not at all "wide of the mark." It regards the anti-slavery spirit as the real agent in accomplishing the defeat of the Democratic party. Though the Know Nothings extended a very powerful aid, the impulse which prompted them to throw their entire weight against the Democratic party was opposition to the South and her institutions—a fact worthy of the attention of Southerners. Know Nothings. There is no doubt but that the order was used as a mere instrument, or rather the medium through which the anti-slavery spirit created its power.

Speaking of the results, the Telegraph says: The Whig party proper has been completely absorbed by the abolition element. In New England, in the Middle States, in the great West, the Democratic party has been unable to withstand the shock, and all of those politicians who have ever indicated fidelity to the South, have been ruthlessly sacrificed at the shrine of the anti-slavery Moloch. In Pennsylvania, so long esteemed as the ancient ally of the South, a notorious Free-Soiler has been chosen Governor. In Indiana, that gallant State which has hitherto stood so firm, the cause of the Abolitionists has been equally triumphant. In Ohio, the tempest was uncontrollable. It swept away men true to the South like so much chaff, and rolled up majorities against the Nebraska bill in numbers hitherto unknown in her elections. Such has been the result everywhere at the North, such will soon be the result in New York—and it is even questionable whether Mr. Douglass can hold his own State firmly up to the Constitution. In any event, the tide of things is evidently against us. For a few years it may ebb and flow, but eventually it must submerge all barriers at the North. The Democratic party there, is the only party with a shadow of claim upon our sympathy. Should a few of the Western States remain true, and should the South, discarding all petty local animosities and all fanatical conspiracies, come to their support in a solid body, the evil day may yet awhile be deferred.

The Northern, Eastern, and Middle States are firmly arrayed against us. The Anti-Slavery element is too strong for any practical resistance. The Whigs and Abolitionists, banding together in a Northern party, will gain the day as they have already gained, many before. In a short time there will be but two parties in the Union—one of them the Northern party, the other the Southern. At the next Presidential election, the issues presented will undoubtedly be—the repeal of the Nebraska bill—or the Fugitive Slave Law—and no more Slave States. Upon the one side will be the Northern party—upon the other, the whole South must stand.

In such a struggle, our only hope is in the Democracy of the West. Should a few of those States stand firm, and the South act as a unit in the support of the Democratic party, we repeat that the evil day may be deferred. Nevertheless, in a few years, even this hope must disappear. The cause of the Anti-Slavery party is on the advance—it will ultimately make of the North a unit. And then? How say you, people of the South? Shall we have more compromises, more surrenders, more disgraces? or shall we finally agree to pursue our destiny separately and alone? The issue will soon be upon us and must be met.

Presentation of a Watch to Rev. John Bapst.

On Thursday an elegant gold hunter watch chain and seal, of the value of about \$150, from the establishment of Messrs. Fenn & Michael, was presented to Rev. John Bapst, of St. Michael's Church, in this city. On the inside of the case was inscribed:

REV. JOHN BAPST,
PRESENTED BY
CITIZENS OF BANGOR.
Oct. 19th, 1854.

The object of this handsome testimonial is explained in the letter accompanying the gift, and the appropriate and feeling reply of its recipient, whose deportment under the ignominious insults and outrages of felons has increased the estimation in which he was held by respectable communities where he was known as a gentleman and a citizen.

The donors of the beautiful gift, are Protestants, but their action is an expression of that liberal feeling which dictated that kind act on their part, and which should ever actuate the heart of a true American. In it, they say, that they doubt not the motive that impelled the outrage was hostility and persecution of the Catholic Church and an adopted citizen. They express their high appreciation of him as a man and Christian, and offer the watch, in the place of one of which he was robbed.

Mr. Bapst's reply is appropriate. A portion is as follows:

As long as this precious watch, presented by so distinguished citizens of Bangor, shall remain in my possession, (and how could I ever part with it?) it will forcibly remind me that, if outrages can be committed in this glorious land of liberty, there is immediately a strong public opinion fitted to reprove and punish.

If the news of the insult committed on a clergyman should happen to reach the country where I was born, I feel happy to say that, at the same time, your noble deed in my behalf should be heard of there, it will increase the admiration they have conceived for the spirit of this great republic, the country of my choice, where men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The Governor of North Carolina has a salary of \$2000. It is proposed to raise it to \$2500 of small salaries.

A man has to resort to his private means to sustain his public position; and if he be a poor man, he cannot afford to be Governor.

The majority voted a prohibitory law in Pennsylvania to-day.

A GREAT FIRE-BURNING BUSINESS.

We find in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a circular issued to the business of the Slaveholding Council of Know-Nothings in the State of New York, assuring them of the business of the associations made by the Grand Council for State offices, and appealing to them for funds to carry the election. The circular is signed by James W. Barker, D. P. Joseph H. Hilding, G. V. P., Joseph S. Taylor, G. S. They think with a "few thousand dollars" they "can triumphantly carry the great State," and say "they need funds to support and establish the American principle there."

They also make a statement showing that D. Ullman, candidate for Governor, is a protestant and American born.

We presume, that the publication of this circular in the New York papers, was not made at the solicitation of the G. C. or paid for.

What the Nebraskans say:

The Palladium, published at Bellview, in Nebraska Territory, says of the great ado of the confederates in Iowa about the Nebraska bill, and the great principle of "popular sovereignty":

"Our neighbors in Iowa make a great noise over the Nebraska bill; the opposition is not willing that the pillar of the Republic, the sovereignty of the people, shall be fully and plainly expressed in our organic bill."

This pseudo-slavery spirit is the real agent in accomplishing the defeat of the Democratic party. Though the Know Nothings extended a very powerful aid, the impulse which prompted them to throw their entire weight against the Democratic party was opposition to the South and her institutions—a fact worthy of the attention of Southerners.

The Washington correspondent of the Cos. Democrat obtaining his information from Mr. Osborn, editor of the Kansas Herald, who was lately in Washington, says:

"Emigrants from the slaveholding states do not carry their slaves with them."

That is, that for the payment of taxes, by emigrants themselves, there are other liability imposed and incurred by said Company since the adoption of October 17, 1853, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of seven thousand and thirty one dollars and thirty nine cents, and the premium, which premium notes given to the Company, by paid by the members thereof to the Treasurer on or before the fifth day of December next ensuing, to-wit:

On notes due in November.

PHILIBERT, BY DUMAS; VOICE

from St. Helens; Hypatia; by Kingley; just opened at STEWART & BOWEN'S.

SECOND SUPPLY.—FIFTY YEARS IN

both Hemispheres, just received at STEWART & BOWEN'S.

NOTICE.—OFFICE INDIANA MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Indianapolis, Oct. 17, 1854.—The members of said Company hereby notified, that as of meeting of Directors held this day, it was

ordered, That for the payment of losses by fire, estimated interest thereon, and other liability imposed and incurred by said Company since the adoption of October 17, 1853, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of seven thousand and thirty one dollars and thirty nine cents, and the premium, which premium notes given to the Company, by paid by the members thereof to the Treasurer on or before the fifth day of December next ensuing, to-wit:

On notes due in November.

On all notes due on or before March 1, 1854, and not discharged at that date, being from No. 363 to No. 472, both inclusive, fifteen per cent.

On all notes due on March 1, 1854, and on or before April 12, 1854, being from No. 473 to No. 476, both inclusive, six and three quarters per cent.

On all notes due on April 12, 1854, and on or before July 4, 1854, being from No. 477 to No. 478, both inclusive, six and three quarters per cent.

On all notes due on July 4, 1854, and on or before August 22, 1854, fourteen and one half per cent.

On all notes due on August 22, 1854, and on or before October 17, 1854, sixteen, four per cent.

On all notes due on October 17, 1854, and on or before November 1, 1854, seventeen, four per cent.

On all notes due on November 1, 1854, and on or before December 1, 1854, eighteen, four per cent.

On all notes due on December 1, 1854, and on or before January 1, 1855, nineteen, four per cent.

On all notes due on January 1, 1855, and on or before February 1, 1855, twenty, four per cent.

On all notes due on February 1, 1855, and on or before March 1, 1855, twenty-one, four per cent.

On all notes due on March 1, 1855, and on or before April 1, 1855, twenty-two, four per cent.

On all notes due on April 1, 1855, and on or before May 1, 1855, twenty-three, four per cent.

On all notes due on May 1, 1855, and on or before June 1, 1855, twenty-four, four per cent.

On all notes due on June 1, 1855, and on or before July 1, 1855, twenty-five, four per cent.

On all notes due on July 1, 1855, and on or before August 1, 1855, twenty-six, four per cent.

On all notes due on August 1, 1855, and on or before September 1, 1855, twenty-seven, four per cent.

On all notes due on September 1, 1855, and on or before October 1, 1855, twenty-eight, four per cent.

On all notes due on October 1, 1855, and on or before November 1, 1855, twenty-nine, four per cent.

On all notes due on November 1, 1855, and on or before December 1, 1855, thirty, four per cent.

On all notes due on December 1, 1855, and on or before January 1, 1856, thirty-one, four per cent.

On all notes due on January 1, 1856, and on or before February 1, 1856, thirty-two, four per cent.

On all notes due on February 1, 1856, and on or before March 1, 1856, thirty-three, four per cent.

On all notes due on March 1, 1856, and on or before April 1, 1856, thirty-four, four per cent.

On all notes due on April 1, 1856, and on or before May 1, 1856, thirty-five, four per cent.

On all notes due on May 1, 1856, and on or before June 1, 1856, thirty-six, four per cent.

On all notes due on June 1, 1856, and on or before July 1, 1856, thirty-seven, four per cent.

On all notes due on July 1, 1856, and on or before August 1, 1856, thirty-eight, four per cent.

On all notes due on August 1, 1856, and on or before September 1, 1856, thirty-nine, four per cent.

On all notes due on September 1, 1856, and on or before October 1, 1856, forty, four per cent.

On all notes due on October 1, 1856, and on or before November 1, 1856, forty-one, four per cent.

On all notes due on November 1, 1856, and on or before December 1, 1856, forty-two, four per cent.

On all notes due on December 1, 1856, and on or before January 1, 1857, forty-three, four per cent.

On all notes due on January 1, 1857, and on or before February 1, 1857, forty-four, four per cent.

On all notes due on February 1, 1857, and on or before March 1, 1857, forty-five, four per cent.

On all notes due on March 1, 1857, and on or before April 1, 1857, forty-six, four per cent.

On all notes due on April 1, 1857, and on or before May 1, 1857, forty-seven, four per cent.

On all notes due on May 1, 1857, and on or before June 1, 1857, forty-eight, four per cent.

